with the father of lies; and I am sure, sir, that (they being the ruling power in this country.) you would hardly expect the Pope to go so far. Besides, as a Temporal Prince, he knows the horrors of civil war which have desolated other countries, springing out of the ambitions of religious sects, each struggling for political as-cendency in the State. But, besides all this. he knows that it is a fundamental article of the Protestant religion, to believe that he is Antihrist. Liberty of conscience, therefore, in your sense, would require that the Pope should ecome directly a party to the introduction of every species of error and impiety, and the overthrow of his own authority both as Temporal Prince and Sovereign Pontiff."

Mr. Hughes, it is seen, endorses the entire policy of the Pope in relation to Protestanism and assigns such reasons as convict him of radical hostility to religious and civil liberty.

What is this policy? The public worship of Protestants is forbidden in Rome. The American chapel in which American Protestants were allowed to worship, (as a special mark of favor to Mr. Cass, who had rendered the Pontiff some service,) has lately been closed. Should any of our Protestant citizens now attempt public worship in Rome, they would be dispersed by the soldiery; and they persisted in the attempt, be imprisoned, or otherwise punished. The circulation of Protestant books, as well as publications which the Pope may pronounce infidel, is prohibited under severe penalties. No man is at liberty to propagate any opinions repugnant to the Catholic religion; and the late work of Dr. Achilli shows clearly enough the severe penalties incurred by Catholic priests as teachers. who embrace Protestant opinions. The Papal policy, then, is the Policy of coercing Conscience. It is the same policy which in other times kindled the fagot and plied the damnable tortures of the Inquisition; and the deliberate attempt of the Pope now to enforce it in Italy in Spain, and wherever his power is strong enough to carry it into effect, shows that Popery is the same yesterday, to-day, and for-

It is this policy which Mr. Hughes, standing as the head of the Catholic Hierarchy in the United States, boldly maintains and vindicates in all its parts; and, if possible, the grounds on west I in marginer in provide our war of him

fends the Papal Policy in Rome, not as exceptional and necessary, but as absolutely right. Let us examine them.

The Pope interdicts the public worship of Protestants, the propagation of Protestant opinions, the circulation of Protestant books, and punishes apostney from the Catholic Faith. Mr. Hughes says he is right, and on these

1. "As Spiritual Head of the Catholic Church on Earth, he is bound to preserve the Revelation which has Christ for its author." Mr. Hughes then holds that the Christian Revelation is to be preserved by penal laws

against Protestantism and Skepticism; and as the remark is without limitation, this method of preserving Christianity is applicable in all countries where the Pope has the power to se cure the passage and execution of such laws. As the Spiritual Head of the Catholic

Church," all its parts must be equally precious in his eyes-the Church in America having as imperative claims upon his paternal care as the Church in Rome-so that if he does not attempt "to preserve the Revelation of which Christ is the author," by penal laws in America, it is simply because he has not the power, and not because he disclaims the right, and has

"To encourage opposition to that religion, (Christ's Revelation, as held by the Catholic Church,) would be to take sides with the father

In the judgment of Mr. Hughes, to repeal all prohibitory laws against Protestantism-in other words, to recognise the right of every person to worship as he pleases, or not worship at all, or to hold what opinions he pleases respecting Christianity, and to propagate themis to encourage opposition to that religion. And yet he professes in this same letter to be a steadfast friend of the Constitution and laws of this country, which forbid the passage of all such prohibitory statutes, and guaranty this very right-ay, and this feature of our institutions he glories in! What! Glory in encouragement to Irreligion and Infidelity Ah! Mr. Hughes, give you and your hierarchy the ascendency here, as the Pope has in Rome and your creed would at once assume a cohe rent expression. That, in which you now glory. would be your abhorrence; in imitation of th policy of your Supreme Pontiff, you would marvel at the audacity of the man who should call upon you to allow the public worship of Protestants, and the propagation of their opin ions, as if you could for a moment think of encouraging opposition to Religion.

3. As a temporal prince, he knows the horror of war springing out of the antagonism of religious sects, each struggling for political ascendency; and as a spiritual ruler, he knows that the fundamental article of the Protestant creed is, to believe that he is Antichrist. Therefore he is justified in interdicting Protest antism, because, to allow it, would be to en courage civil war and impiety—the overthrow of his authority, both as a temporal prince and Sovereign Pontiff. It follows, as a logical inference, that wherever the Pope has power or or influence enough, it is his duty, for the purpose of preventing error and impiety and the overthrow of his authority as Sovereign Pontiff, to prohibit Protestantism; in other words to coerce conscience.

Now, what does the boasted religious liberty of Mr. Hughes amount to? Precisely thisliberty for Catholics to hold, avow, practice, and propagate their faith everywhere, whether they be a minority or majority, (wherein we agree with him.) and liberty for Protestants to do the same, where they cannot be prevented. If the Catholic Church be so much in the as cendant as to enforce the exclusion of Protest ants, without hazarding its own safety, it is bound to exclude them, else it is guilty of encouraging heresy, impiety, civil strife, irreligion. Where such a policy would involve a dangerous struggle, their toleration becomes a duty. Where the Protestants are vastly in the majority, it is their duty, as in the United States, to Dr. Chalmers calculated to put that great recognise the equal rights of all to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences. This is the sum and substance of the religious liberty advocated by Mr. Hughes but this is Jesuitism, not Republicanism.

We have unmasked the principles and policy of Mr. Hughes, scarcely attempting an argument against them. This we had regarded as necessary, in a country where the right of a man to worship as he pleases, or not to worship at all, is guarantied by our Constitution. But the following letter from one of our subscri-bers—one of our eldest patrons—shows that the at all, is guarantied by our Constitution. But principle of religious liberty is not at least universally understood among us;

DAYTON, ORIO, November 27, 1851. To the Editor of the National Era:

DEAR SIR: There is, perhaps, a few nur Dear Sir: There is, perhaps, a few numbers of the Era coming to me yet, but you will do me the favor to discontinue it at once. I am tired of the weekly exhibition of intolerance, both editorially and by your correspondents. I consider the Era as departed materially from the principles it used to advocate. I had always considered the true mission of an antislavery paper to compare the principles it used to advocate the Era as departed materially from the principles it used to advocate. I had always considered the true mission of an antislavery paper to compare the specific paper to compare the specific paper to compare the specific paper to compare the principles it used to advocate. I had always considered the true mission of an antislavery paper to compare the specific paper to compare the principle of the principles in the pr

the reasoning principle is adopted. But the Catholies, being in a feeble minority, are ad-monished to be careful, or they come under the denunciations of the Era, or something else more terrible, not as yet set forth. I should onsider the true mission of the Era (that is, if wishes to depart from the field of operations at home) to convince the people that they would be much better off, to place themselves nder the lead of those revolutionary heroes of Europe. Until this is made clear by the Era. se interested in the spread of Protestant principles or revolutionary infidelity, I shall beg leave to dissent; perhaps it would be well enough, too, considering that Protestantism is the true liberty doctrine, to give us some examples, by way of enforcing it-England or Prussia, for instance, might do to commence I remain yours,

JAMES KELLY. P. S. You will do me the favor to publish his entire, or send it back.

Is it not marvellous that this man cannot disriminate between an attack on his conscience, nd an attack on his conscience-keepers? beween Opinion and Denunciation? between the doctrines, rites, and ceremonies of his church, and the principles its rulers may choose to propound in relation to Civil and Religious Freeom? With the doctrines and ceremonials of the Catholic church, we have nothing to do. We have never questioned them, or denounced Catholies on account of them. We have not enounced them at all, or threatened them with anything. But, their Pope and Priesthood having proclaimed Principles at war with Civil and Religious Liberty, we have proclaimed war against them. The mitred Tyrant is no more acceptable to us, than the sceptred one. The Contiff who murders Liberty in Rome, is as much an enemy of mankind, as the Czar who strangles it in Russia. No true American will tolerate either. Mr. Kelly is very willing to near denunciations of the slaveholder; he is shocked at his violation of the rights of his fel- and without shadow of excuse. ow-men; but when, in obedience to our creed, which repudiates alike the slavery of body and pression over men's consciences, this is intolernce-this is travelling out of our sphere! sage "Governor of Hungary." Now, we say to all our subscribers, it matters

The first duty of a Man is, to be the Master of tant in his handwriting, viz: imself-the next duty is, to resist Masterdom attempted to be exercised by one man over another. The ism we go for above all other isms is. INDIVIDUALISM.

BOOKS FOR THE HOLYDAYS.

The shops of our booksellers begin to grow esplendent with superb books for the holydays. Taylor & Maury have sent us two most elegant volumes, from the press of D. Appleton & Co., New York, whose good taste and enterprise furnish annually beautiful gifts for Christmas presents.

THE WOMEN OF EARLY CHRISTIANITY, in puarto form, is got up in a style of the highest art, as it respects, paper, type, binding, and engravings. We have seventeen original engravings, executed specially for this worksome of them portraits to fall in love with.

by the Rev. J. A. Spencer, aided by several than by promoting lawful and honest measures good use of the accounts and legends handed lown to us of famous women who became eminent in the early days of Christianity through their good works and self-sacrifice.

THE LAND OF BONDAGE, by the Rev. Dr. VAINWRIGHT, is another highly attractive colume, abounding in costly engravings, illusrating life in Egypt. The Doctor presents a ournal of his tour in Egypt, or the Land of Sondage, with his observations upon its ancient nonuments and present condition. It contains o less than twenty-eight beautiful illustra-

SARTAIN'S MAGAZINE, 1852. See advertise ent of this spirited monthly, in another colmn. The publishers have made arrangements to sustain it another year, without abatement of its high reputation. The magazine is filled with original contributions, and copiously illustrated. In the January number we observe a characteristic story from the pen of Dr. William Elder. He does not disappoint the high expectation raised by his "Duel." a sketch of unique beauty and pathos.

EDINBURGH REVIEW. October, 1851. Republished by Leonard Scott & Co. For sale by Taylor & Maury.

The article on Comparative Philology marked by a good deal of curious research and speculation. There is quite an elaborate and philosophical paper on Expression in Architecture. Several official reports in relation to Crime, Transportation, &c., furnish the materials of a well-considered article on Juvenile Delinquency. The Papal Policy in regard to England is discussed in this number with great warmth, the writer evidently laboring under apprehension of mischief from the infinite reources of Catholic Policy. Other articles we have not time to notice.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE. January, 1852. For sale by

Graham announces double numbers for 1852-or twice as much reading matter in the next volume. An original novel by the indefatigable James is begun in this number. The embellishments are very pretty, and the contributions generally are good.

MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF DR. CHAL

MERS. By the Rev. William Hanna. Vol. 3. Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by Franck Taylor, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C. It was the original intention of Dr. Hanna, the editor, to complete this work in three volumes, but he announces in this volume that he is constrained to venture upon a fourth. He need be under no apprehension of wearying the patience of the reader. The volumes are exceedingly interesting, abounding in anecdotes and incidents of the every-day life of man in a most attractive character. Better reading cannot easily be found.

THE GOVERNOR OF HUNGARY

It will be remembered that from the first of America he has declared "that the People of the United States were bound in honor and duty to recognise the independence of Hungary as an existing fact," and also to recognise and respect him as the rightful Governor of that into the adoption of his views.

National Intelligencer

This is a pretty fair specimen of the misrepresentations of the National Intelligencer respecting Kossuth. We have read Kossuth's speeches and requests, and have seen nothing in them to justify this statement of the Intelligencer. He has preferred a humble request to the People of the United States-he wishes to be recognised as the Governor de jure of Hungary. He does not ask the recognition of the inde of Hungary "as an existing fact," and it is utterly untrue that he has at any time appealed to the People "to coerce the Government to the adoption of his views." It is marvellous

view of the following quotation from one of his speeches, which completely exposes its misrepresentation. Here is his wish, and the reader will judge whether there is anything presumptuous, imperious, or coercive, in the manner in which it is preferred. Nothing is said of the independence of Hungary "as an existing fact."

"So my third wish is, that the people of the United States would be pleased, by all constitutional means of its wonted public life, to declare that, acknowledging the legitimate character of the Declaration of Independence of Hungary, it is anxious to meet Hungary among the independence of the carth and invite the Government. ent Power of the earth, and invite the Govern-ment of the United States to recognise this independence at the earliest possible time. That i all. Let me see the principle announced; the rest may be left to the wisdom of your Government, with some confidence in my own respectful direction also."

If this be not respectful, what is? If this be not reasonable, what is? He prays that the People of the United States, acknowledging the legitimate character of the Declaration of Independence of Hungary,"-and who but the parasites of Absolutism question it ?-may declare their anxiety "to meet Hungary among the independent Powers of the Earth"-and do not all, but the apologists of Despotism, feel this anxiety ?- " and invite," not "coerce," the Government of the United States to recognise this independence at the earliest possible time. Ought it not to do so? Kossuth says nothing as to what time that shall be. Only let the Principle be declared-that is all he asks-"the rest, time, manner," &c., may be left to the wisdom of your Government &c. Less than this he could not ask-and it were impossible to prefer any request in terms more respectful and unexceptionable. The misrepresentation of the Intelligencer and kindred prints is scandalous

In relation to the acknowledgment of the legitimate character of the Declaration of Indespirit, we denounce the Despot guilty of op- pendence of Hnngary, the President is already committed, having styled Kossuth in his mes

Now, we say to all our subscribers, it matters are thing to us subscribers, it matters are thing to us about the first and subscribers of the first and subscribe shall always be found warring against it to the The following draft of a public acknowledge death, displease whom it may, cost what it may, ment of the receipt of this donation is still ex-

"OCTOBER 6, 1786 "SIR: Conceiving very highly of the Society for promoting the manumission of slaves, and protecting such of them as have been or may be liberated, I have enclosed £20, (\$50,) which I request may be applied in such manner as the Society of which you are President may think most beneficial. I have the honor to be, with the highest esteem, "Honorable John Jay, Esq."

"It is thought proper to publish this letter, as well for the satisfaction of the generous and unknown writer, as because it will probably suggest inducements to others to promote the views of the Society. It certainly is formed on the purest and most disinterested principles of benevolence and good will towards men; and individuals from the hands of those who cruelly

make merchandise of men.

"Let the charitable consider that they can for preserving poor unoffending citizens in the enjoyment of their freedem and families, and preventing husbands and wives, parents and children, from being torn from each other, and carried to market in different and distant places. What acts of public or private justice and ph lanthropy can occasion more pleasing emotions in the breasts of Christians, or be more agreeable to HIM who shed his blood for the redemption than such as tend to restore the oppressed to their natural rights, and to raise up ortunate members of the same great family with ourselves, from the abject situation for the benefit and at the pleasure of persons who were not created more free, more rational, more immortal, nor with more extensive rights and privileges than they were?"

LETTER FROM CINCINNATI.

The River business - Large steamer - The Pork trade --Ohio and Mississippi railroad - Mercantile Library CINCINNATI, December 9, 1851.

To the Editor of the National Era :

Since my last, we have had a moderate amount of rain, and not a little cloudy, damp, wintry weather; the river has risen, not to as high a stage as was desired, but enough to bring down large quantities of coal from above. reduce the prices of fuel, and give navigation and business of all kinds a fair start. Our wharves have been for a week or two past crowded with steamers for almost every point shows that business operations have begun in good earnest. Quite a number of boats have been building here during the past summer and autumn, some of which have been put into the trade, and others are in rapid process of com-

Among the latter may be mentioned the James Robb, a large steamer now nearly finished, which will surpass in size and magnificence anything yet turned out of our ship yards. She measures on deck three hundred feet in length, her water-wheels are thirty-eight feet in diam-eter, with twelve feet bucket; she has five boilers forty-two inches in diameter and thirty feet long. Her engines, made by Harkness, have twenty-six inches cylinder and nine feet stroke. Her cabins are in the most improved style, and it is supposed will be superior to anything of the kind on the Western rivers in costliness and beauty. The main cabin is two hundred and seventy-five feet in length. Under the ladies' cabin is an apartment intended for a nursery for children and servants, so constructed that it will be impossible for children to fall overboard—affording at the same time a fine play-ground for them. The James Robb will be the most costly. the most spacious every way, and perhaps the fleetest steamer that ever left our landing. She is intended for the St. Louis and New Orleans

The pork trade is now in full tide here, drove of hogs daily coming in from all quarters, and slaughtering, cutting, and packing, going on vigorously. The prices commenced at \$4, and have ranged from that up to \$4.66, owing to the size and quality of the hogs, the average being from \$4.45 to \$4.55. The slaughterers are paying from thirty to forty-five cents per head premium, which drovers get in advance to the prices given above. Large numbers are put up this season at Louisville, Madison, In-dianapolis, and other places; and the number put up here is much greater than at the same period last year. As more care is taken than formerly to compile reliable statistics of the pork business here and at other points in the West, we shall have, in a month or two hence, some authentic tables relative to the actual business of this year, and its comparison with that

of the several previous years. The great enterprise of connecting St. Louis nnati by a direct line of railway is no longer problematical. The contract has been given to a company in New York, fully compe-tent to fulfil all its engagements, and which has taken five millions of the stock at par. The right of way through Illinois has been secured; the route of the road, after a full survey of all the routes, located; and the directors at St. Louis have made preparations for commencing the work at an early day. The work is to be completed in five years. The advantages of this railroad to the commerce and intercourse of the Northwest are so apparent, I need not enlarge upon them. The prospect of its con-struction will be bailed with universal joy in all this section of our country.

balls, lectures, &c .- have set in with greater vigor than ever before; there is no lack of methods of spending the evenings or spending money. The opening lecture of the annual course before the Mercantile Library Association of postpone the subject until Monday.

that a paper, so cautious as the Intelligencer tion was given last Tuesday evening, 2d inst. generally is, should hazard such a statement in by Rev. Dr. Durbin, of Philadelphia. His subject was "The signs of the Times," as indicated by the movements in this country and England for extending popular rights, diffusing science, education, and morality; and the at tempts of late years in Europe to overthrow Absolutism and establish constitutional Governments. He drew a contrast between Catholi ism and Protestanism, exhibiting the former everywhere as the opponent of the extension of civil and political rights to the mass of the people. The lecture was one of great ability and comprehensiveness of views, and was listened to by a crowded audience with deep interest. have not room for an abstract. Yours, P.

> CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18. Mr. Underwood presented the memorial of John A. Rajan, proposing to execute a plan discovered by him for draining the lands overflowed by the Mississippi and its tributaries, on condition of a grant of a portion of the landreclaimed; which was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. Gwin, agreeably to previous notice, ask-ed and obtained leave to bring in a bill grant-ing the right of way for, and to aid in the construction of a line of telegraph from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean; which was read a first and second time by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Pos

Office and Post Roads.

Mr. Felch, agreeably to previous notice asked and obtained leave to bring in the fol-

lowing bills: A bill to authorize the State of Illinois to select the residue of the lands to which she is entitled under the act of 2d March, 1827 granting land to aid that State in opening a canal to connect the waters of the Illinois river with those of Lake Michigan; and A bill to revive and continue in focce for a limited time the provisions of an act relative to

suspended entries of public lands. The said bills were read a first and second ime, and referred to the Committee on Public The following engrossed bills were severally

read a third time and passed: A bill for the felief of Margaret L. Worth A bill to provide compensation to such per

"Mr. President: The House of Representa-tives have passed the following joint resolu-"Joint resolution providing for the binding of certain documents;
"Joint resolution to authorize the Postmas

ter General to legalize certain contracts for the transportation of the mail in California and Oregon; and
"Joint resolution providing for the printing

of additional copies of the journals and publi-

documents.
"In which they request the concurrence of the Senate. Mr. Hale made a personal explanation in

relation to his remarks on the question whether slavery was or was not abolished in the territories acquired from Mexico by the opera-tion of the Mexican laws. He read from the Congressional Globe the report of a speech delivered in the Senate by Hon. Thomas Corwin late Senator from Ohio, to the effect that Senators coming from a slave State, with a they have already, in more than one in-stance, been the means of rescuing oppressed very few exceptions, all eminent lawyers on this floor from that section of the country, have argued that you have no right to prohibit the introduction of slavery into Oregon, California, seldom practice that virtue with more benefit and New Mexico; while, on the other hand, The work is edited with much care and taste to others, or more consolation to themselves, there is not a man, with few exceptions (and the Rev. J. A. Spencer, aided by several than by promoting lawful and honest measures some highly respectable,) in the free States. learned or unlearned, clerical or lay, who has any pretensions to legal knowledge but believes conscience that you have a right to

prohibit slavery."
Mr. Badger offered an amendment to the Compromise resolution of Mr. Foote, which was agreed to—yeas 24, nays not counted. The resolution now stands as follows:

A Resolution declaring the Measures of Adjustmen to be a definitive settlement of the questions grow ing out of domestic slavery. Be it resolved. That the series of measure

embraced in the acts entitled "An act propoing to the State of Texas the establishment of her northern and western boundaries, the re-linquishment, by the said State, of all territory claimed by her exterior to said boundaries, and of all her claims upon the United States, and to establish a Territorial Government for New Mexico," approved September 9, 1850; "An act for the admission of the State of California into the Union," approved September 9, 1850; "An act to establish a Territorial Government for Utah," approved September 9, 1850; "An act to amend and supplementary to an act entitled 'An act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters, approved February 12, 1793,17 approved September 18, 1850; and "An act to sup-press the slave trade in the District of Columbia," approved September 20, 1850, commonly known as the "Compromise Acts," are, in the judgment of this body, a settlement in princi-ple and substance—a final settlement of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embraced, and ought to be adhered to by Congress until time and experience shall domon-strate the necessity of further legislation to guard against evasion or abuse. Mr. Foote spoke at length in favor of the resolution, without concluding, and the Senate

adjourned. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19. Mr. Hunter presented the credentials of Hon

John J. McRae, Senator appointed by the Governor of Mississippi to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Jefferson Mr. Miller gave notice of the River and Har-

bor bill. A resolution was adopted, authorizing the Committee on Printing to employ a clerk.

Mr. Gwin submitted a resolution, which wa

dopted, calling upon the Secretary of the Navy to lay before the Senate all correspondence in relation to flogging in the navy.

The President's message was taken up, and the subjects alluded to therein were appropriately referred.

The Compromise resolution was taken up and Mr. Foote addressed the Senate in further reply to Mr. Rhett, and in vindication of the Union, and as a consequence against secession. He adverted to our past history, and charged that Mr. Rhett had been preaching the doctrine of aggression by South Carolina on the United States, and read extracts from that cantleman's speech to prove the assertion. gentleman's speech to prove the assertion. We might be alarmed in consequence of the hostile preparations being made by South Carolina, were it not that the co-operationists succeeded in a recent contest in that State, and

the Senator (Mr. Rhett) and another gentleman were the only two elected as the rep atives of separate State secession. Mr. Foote concluded, and Mr. Rhett-obtain ed the floor-whereupon, the Senate adjourned

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20. Mr. Seward presented a memorial from the Industrial Congress of the city of New York, asking such a modification of the foreign policy

asking such a modification of the foreign policy of the Government as will admit its interven-tion in behalf of the oppressed subjects of other countries to shake off despotical Governments. Referred to Committee on Foreign Relations. The joint resolution expressive of the sym-pathy of Congress for the exiled Irish patriots, Smith O'Brien, Thomas F. Meagher, and their associates, was considered in Committee of the Whole, and, on motion of Mr. Shields, was or-

dered to lie on the table. The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution requesting the President of the United States to interpose the friendly offices of this Government with the Republic of France for the liberation of Abd-el-Kader. Mr. Hale desired that as the preceding resolution had been laid on the table, and he did

not desire to put Abd-el-Kader before Smith O'Brien, he would move that the resolution be laid on the table; which was agreed to. The special order having been called,

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and, after some time spent therein, the doors were re-opened, and The Senate adjourned.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 22.

The Senate proceeded to business at half ast twelve o'clock this morning, when a large unber of petitions and reports were presented Mr. Hunter reported resolutions authorizing he Finance Committee to employ a clerk

Mr. Miller introduced a bill making approriations for the improvement of certain rivers and harbors. He said this was the same bill which had passed the House at the last session. and which failed to pass the Senate for want of time to act on it. He introduced the bill now, and recommended it to the early consideration of the committee, in order to prevent the same catastrophe which befell the bill of last session. It was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Cass moved that so much of the Presi-

dent's message as related to the Postmaster's affairs be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, which was carried.

Mr. Hale's resolution, calling for information whether any violations of the law abolishing logging in the navy had occurred, was taken up and passed, after being amended so as to call for the particulars of the case of a sailor

named Latimer, who had been so punished.

Mr. Pratt's resolution, providing that Friday
in each week be set apart for the consideration of private bills, came up. Mr. Pratt said that the Committee of Claims had reported at the ast session upon over a hundred claims, none of which had been acted upon. Why was that committee to be forced, session after session, to examine these claims, if the Senate never acted If the Senate intended never to consider the labor of that committee, they had better abolish the committee altogether.

Mr. Mangum opposed the resolution. He recommended the Senate to adhere to the rule that business shall be taken up in the order of the calendar

Mr. Atchison would like to adhere to the calendar, if it were possible, but the Senate would not and could not do so. Since the Senate met, three resolutions, Kossuth, and the Compromise resolutions, out of which no earthly good can arise, have occupied the whole time He hoped the resolution would pass. Mr. Hunter opposed the resolution, and Mr

Hamlin supported it. The resolution was adopted by a vote of-ayes 21, noes 19. The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Foote, declaring the Compro-

Mr. Houston said that he had voted for all resolution was proper, or necessary. The measures should be subject to the judgment of the people. He declared that he was utterly adverse to making these measures any part of the Democratic platform, but was for resting freedom of opinion on this subject as it was on the subjects of the tariff and internal improve-

Mr. Foote warmly charged the Senator of Texas as trimming his course to catch the votes of the Free-Soilers for the Presidency.

Mr. Butler replied to certain remarks of Mr

Foote touching the State of South Carolina. Mr. Foote rejoined, and was followed by Mr. Hale. Mr. Clemens got the floor, and the Senate

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18.

The Speaker laid before the House a con cation from the State Department, coverng a statement showing that of the \$10,000 appropriated last session for the expenses of the agent of the Sublime Porte, the sum of \$4,051.81 had been expended for that purpose, and that there was a balance remaining in the Treasury of said appropriation of \$5,948.19; which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Also, laid before the House a communication from the War Department, showing the expendment of their contingent funds in compliance with the twentieth section of the act of August 1842; which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed. Mr. Chandler asked the general consent of the House to offer a resolution; which was rea

for information, as follows, viz: Resolved, That the Speaker of the House and he is hereby authorized to cause such ar rangement to be made in the interior of the Hall, as may be deemed necessary to the com-

fort and health of the members. After some discussion, the resolution

morrow, or at some subsequent time, ask leave to introduce a bill to be entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States,

and for other purposes," approved March 3, Mr. Olds, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported a joint resolu-tion authorizing the Postmaster General to legalize certain contracts for the transportation of the mail in California and Oregon. Passed. Mr. Gorman, from the Joint Cammittee Printing, reported a resolution providing for the printing of one hundred copies of the Jour-nal and documents of the House of Represent-atives, in addition to the number now printed, to be deposited with the Secretary of State for tion according to law. The House adjourned until Monday

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19. The House did not sit to-day.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 22.

Mr. Cartter moved a suspension of the rules enable him to introduce a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five, to wait on Kossuth on his arrival at the capital, and in-troduce him to the House of Representatives The motion to suspend the rules for the con-sideration of the resolution was decided in the

negative—yeas 111, nays 58—not two-thirds.
The House, in Committee of the Whole on
the state of the Union, resumed the consideration of the resolutions proposing to refer the several branches of the President's annual message to the appropriate committees. These however, were shortly afterwards laid aside and the Committee took up the joint resolution explanatory of the Bounty Land Law of Sep tember 28, 1850, with a view of making warrants assignable prior to location. Without disposing of the subject, the Com-

mittee rose.

A resolution was adopted, to terminate the debate in five minutes after the House shall again go into Committee; and the House ad-

TUESDAY IN CONGRESS

The House was occupied chiefly in the con sideration of the Land Bill. In the Senate Mr. Clemens delivered himself in favor of the Compromise resolutions, and Mr. Douglas, while avowing himself in favor of the Compromise, thought the resolutions were rather out of place and time.

THE CALCULATING MACHINE.-We used to

think it was a jest—the idea of a calculating machine; but we have seen it and its ingenmachine; but we have seen it and its ingenious propietor, Mr. FULLER, who is now stopping at the Irving House. The rapidity and accuracy with which all business problems are solved is truly surprising. It needs only to be seen to be admired. Although an American invention, it has been extensively sold in England, France, Germany, and Holland. Upwards of thirty of the principal London bankers have it in use. It computes interest, at ers have it in use. It computes interest, at every possible rate per cent, upon any sum of money, for any length of time, both at three hundred and sixty and three hundred and sixtyfive days to the year, and has a most perfect egraph to compute the number of days any note has to run. To work equations of payments, or average of accounts, is one of its conveniences. Copies have been purchased in Washington by all the Departments, for use in the public offices, as well as by the principal bankers, merchants, and mechanics. Less time is required to obtain an answer to any busines question than to prepare the statement. Fu printed directions accompany the work. It is learned by one or two hours study and practice. It occupied a prominent place in the Crystal Palace.—American Telegraph.

Texas Census.—Free population, 154,451; slaves, 58,161; total population, 212,592; federal representative population, 189,327; farms, 12 198 : manufacturing establis

THE REBELLION OF THE PRESIDENT OF

Since the time of Napoleon, no public proseeding has taken place in France to be compared to this in high-handed audacity. All the isurpations of the Bourbon family, after the restoration, seem timid and unenterprising by he side of this. It is not to be supposed that France will quietly submit to see a form of gov ernment solemnly agreed upon by the entire naion, overthrown and swept away by the will of one man, and that man so despicable in persona character, so feeble in intellect, and so little ac ceptable to the people, as the present Chief of he French Government. It is not of such stuff

that successful usurpers are made.

Accordingly it appears from the latest advices, bearing date the 5th of December, that there has been a bloody combat in the streets of Paris, the particulars of which cannot be obtained, but in which the troops, commanded by men in the interest of the President, were successful. There is news of risings in the provnces and a general disquiet. The end is not yet—but for our part we can anticipate but one result, sooner or later, to this usurpation the disgraceful flight of the President, or the

loss of his head.

Meanwhile, it is fortunate that if the state of things which has been established in France under the administration of this man, which is, after all, but an odious despotism, was to be broken up by violence, it was kroken up by himself, and not by the republicans. The responsibility of the bloodshed which will follow, and of the confusion into which the country will be thrown, must rest upon those who de sire to strengthen the French Executive, al

ready too strong for the public safety.

The pretence of an election of President by universal suffrage is but a shallow device, easi y seen through; no popular election is intend ed; the army is to vote with the people, and the President looks to the army to see that the people corfer upon him the suprene power in this contest, all the citizens of France who take part in favor of liberty will be on the conservative side, on the side of order, and in opposition to changes by violence. The insurrec tion is an insurrection of the Chief Magistrate against the constitution and laws of hitry.-New York Evening Post.

FROM CALIFORNIA

The United States mail steamship Georgia, Lieut. D. D. Porter commanding, arrived at eight o'clock yesterday morning. . She left Chagres on the 10th; and Havana on the 16th She brings 390 passencers and \$1 500,000

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